

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Result of the Conference Between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Financiers.

The Plans of the Secretary Agreed to by the Bankers.

Programme of the Monetary Operations of the Government.

Adoption of a Resolution in the House in Favor of Raising \$150,000,000 by Taxation and Imposts.

The Appointment of the New Secretary of War Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862.

PROGRAMME OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Banking Institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are as follows:

Second—The banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely, and sustain in all proper ways their credit.

Third—The Secretary will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of \$1,600,000 to United States notes, pay the further sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7-30-100 bonds, to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the currency.

Fourth—The issue of United States demand notes not to be increased beyond the \$50,000,000 now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing law so as to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payment to creditors, notes payable in one year, bearing three and six per cent interest, and convertible into gold and silver, or into United States demand notes, or into bonds, or into any other form of currency, at the discretion of the Secretary.

Fifth—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and banking associations, embracing the general provisions recommended by the Secretary in his report.

Sixth—It is expected that this action and legislation will lead the making of United States demand notes a tender, or their increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized.

There has been no further interview between the delegates of the Boston and Philadelphia Boards of Trade and the House Committee of Ways and Means since yesterday.

The resolution indicated in the Herald's Washington dispatches on Sunday was introduced and adopted by the House to-day, in reference to raising a revenue of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum. This resolution was suggested by the bank delegation. It is the only point in their suggestions in which the Committee of Ways and Means has concurred. A sub-committee is accordingly engaged in the preparation of a bill conformable to the terms of the resolution. The committee have concluded not to recommend any modification of the demand note bill, already reported.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Ways and Means had an interview with Secretary Chase to-day. The Stock Bank bill is still in the hands of the Sub-Committee to which it was referred. It has not yet become formally a part of the financial measures of the Committee of Ways and Means, but will probably be adopted and recommended at an early day.

CONSIDERATION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY. The United States Treasury's last weekly statement shows that the total amount on deposit was \$7,700,000, on which drafts had been drawn to the amount of \$8,000,000. The balance was \$1,700,000. The available balance in the States under insurrectionary control is stated at \$24,500,000.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—SETTLEMENT OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The details of English news have not yet been received here. Enough, however, is known to confirm the opinion entertained at the State Department, that the settlement of the Trent imbroglio has proved entirely satisfactory, and that no cause exists at present for any apprehensions of hostilities between the United States and any foreign Power.

CONFIRMATION OF EDWIN M. STANTON AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War by a vote approaching unanimity.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.

The current report in regard to the removal of General Thomas and the appointment of General Williams, is at least premature. There is no foundation for it.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

General McClellan went to the Capitol to-day, and was engaged with the Committee upon the Conduct of the War from ten until four o'clock, after which he was sent for by the President, and held an interview with him. This has given him more exercise than he has had in any day since his last illness. His interview with the President is believed to have been of a pleasant and satisfactory nature. His friends are satisfied that the interview will inspire the committee with entire confidence in the General.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler is here to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He would have been examined to-day, but the committee were occupied with the Commanding General.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OFFICERS COMMISSIONED.

The officers of the regiments raised by General Butler in Massachusetts, for his coast expedition, were commissioned yesterday directly from the War Department. This will end the controversy made by Governor Andrew with General Butler in reference to these commissions.

A MILITARY RAILROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO ALEXANDRIA.

Notwithstanding the snow and sleet, five hundred men were at work to-day, preliminary to the construction of a railroad from Washington to Alexandria, over the Long Bridge. There will be a single track with sufficient turnouts to accommodate the camps in Virginia. It is supposed the road will be in operation in three weeks. By this arrangement it is designed to supply our army from the North without change of cars.

THE TRIAL OF COLONEL KERRIGAN.

The Kerrigan trial is closed. To-day the Judge Advocate submitted the evidence without argument. The verdict of the court will, as usual, be sent to the general-in-chief and the President, and if approved will be promulgated to the army. This routine may occupy several days. It is stated that Colonel Kerrigan will take his seat in the House of Representatives to-morrow. He is in parole, but confined to the limits of the city.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO CAMP—HOW THE SECESSIONISTS CARRY INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

Six more prisoners were yesterday brought within the lines of General Meade's division. They were captured on Mason's Neck, a mile and a half from Colchester, which is on the Occoquan, by the Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Hayes, in General Jameson's brigade. The regiment has just returned from picket duty on the extreme left of our lines and front of the division. These make a dozen prisoners taken by the regiment within the last few days. Those arrested yesterday are Forrest Olden, John Hauls, his brother, his son, William Hicks, and A. C. Landstreet. This Landstreet is the same who was captured by some of our soldiers at Falls Church, in July last. He was then a member of Captain Edward Powell's Virginia cavalry company, and when taken was a rebel in arms against our government. In December last, after five months imprisonment, he was released on his parole of honor, and having been sent to Old Point Comfort, went by the way of Manassas, Centerville and Fairfax Court House, to his home, just outside the lines of Gen. Meade's command. Although he avers that he has not given any aid and comfort to the enemy since his release, there appears to be sufficient evidence to prove that he has greatly violated his parole of honor. A month or more ago his wife, in company with another woman, came into the lines, and was detained, so that the husband and wife are now with us, while their children are among the rebels. The other five prisoners, like those who were arrested in the same vicinity the other day, are simply citizens of the county, who say that they have never been in the rebel army. They are the most shaggy, uncouth, indolent, miscellaneous looking set of fellows one would wish to see. As to intelligence, taste or refinement, they are sorry specimens of the superior class of people which the "F. F. V." are said to be. They all affect an almost total ignorance of everything regarding the operations of the rebels, near their own homes even. In fact in every look and touch they were perfectly ignorant of everything terrestrial and celestial, scarcely conscious of the existence of their own existence.

It is well known that every movement of our forces on the Potomac is immediately communicated to the enemy, tending to materially cripple the operations of our army. One instance, within my knowledge, will show how information of our movements is conveyed to the rebels. Some days since, when a small scouting party went out to Pohick Church, during the period of the passage of the advance and rear guards, a Southern sympathizer was seen to put a piece of paper around a dog's neck, clap his hands thrice, and then away went the dog at full speed with the intelligence towards the inhabitants of every locality house manifest much interest in their movements. They count every man, and the news is speedily communicated to the rebels. These arrested yesterday are persons known or believed to have been engaged in such disloyal business. They were taken to headquarters in Washington this morning.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Gilbert Rodman, chief clerk of the Treasury, died this morning of hemorrhage, by which he was attacked on Monday. For thirty years he has been considered a faithful and efficient clerk, whose merits obtained for him the post of chief clerk, which he retained during the last nine years without making a personal enemy. His funeral services were attended to-day by the employees of the department generally, headed by Secretary Chase and the heads of different bureaus. His remains were sent to Philadelphia, where his friends reside.

THE ARMY.

General Keim, recently appointed a Brigadier General, is here awaiting orders.

The case of Captain Chauncey McKeevers, Adjutant General of Vermont, who was placed under arrest at the time the latter was relieved from command of the West, has been dismissed, and he is now mustering in office of the Adjutant General.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT OF MR. CAMERON DEFERRED.

The confirmation of General Cameron as Minister to Russia was deferred to-day.

THE PAYMASTER AMONG THE TROOPS.

The presence of the paymasters, who are still actively employed paying off the men, keeps up a spirit of liveliness which compensates for the unfavorable weather and unlikelihood of any advance movement just now. Meantime, the change in the cabinet, which is still the subject of universal comment, is regarded as the inauguration of a new and more active war regime, and as such hailed with general satisfaction.

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the reception at the White House last night was the most brilliant of all the levees that have been held. The display of fashion and beauty exceeded the palm days of the regency of Miss Harriet Lane, and the attendance of foreign dignitaries was remarkable. An unusual number of military officers of high rank were observed in the throng.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN DANGER.

From private advices received here, serious apprehensions are entertained that the heroic Parson Brownlow will be assassinated before he can reach the Tennessee border, even with a pass from the rebel War Department.

LIVELY OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Herald's Potomac river correspondent reports that the Reliance was sent down on Monday night to protect two schooners that were fired at by the upper battery at Cockpit Point on their way down. Her presence probably prevented the Rebels from coming out of Quantico Creek, and pointing upon them. Sometime before daylight yesterday morning, as the Wyandank was coming out of Mattawoman creek, a steamer with a walking beam was seen in the river above Quantico creek. Supposing her to be the Page from her manoeuvres, for she ran down the river as soon as she was seen, Acting Master Foster reported the circumstances to Lieutenant Commanding Badger, of the Anacostia, senior officer in the absence of the Commodore, upon which Captain Badger, entertaining serious apprehensions for the safety of the Reliance, weighed and stood in the direction of the batteries. The Page, however, did not appear, but shortly after the Reliance was seen coming up, having covered the schooners safely down. None of the vessels were captured.

THE CAPTURE OF ONE OF OUR STEAMERS WOULD BE A SAD AFFAIR.

The capture of one of our steamers would be a sad affair, as it would enable the rebels to capture our merchant vessels. The rebels continue to be particularly ill tempered. Yesterday afternoon they fired at every thing going into Mattawoman creek, with their usual want of skill. First they sent a shot after the Yankee. The Wyandank followed, and had two or three shots fired after her. A canal boat coming out soon after, received the same attention, and they wound up by firing two or three more rounds at the Yankee as she came out. The Yankee then stood for Preston Point, and threw a few shells into some farm houses on the beach with very good effect, clearing them of the rebel pickets. Acting Master Ely then landed with a boat's crew to bring off a boat that was seen on the beach, but as this could not be done they destroyed the boat. An officer of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has just come on board, tells me that the rebels made some very good shots at the Maryland batteries on Sunday morning. Two shells fell right in front, throwing the dirt into the battery, and several went clear over. Only two shells were fired from our battery. The same officer has further told me that a shot was fired from the rebel battery, aimed at the Pennsylvania, threw the dirt right over the soldiers that manned the batteries at Budd's ferry.

I have just been on board the Yankee, where I was told by Mr. Ely that on the boat returning to the Yankee last evening, a shot from the upper battery at Cockpit Point came so close to the boat as to splash the water into her. It will appear that the commanders of the flotilla were not instructed by Captain Morris. On the contrary, that gallant officer solicited their co-operation through their officers, and that they were so instructed. He has no doubts the credit of taking the Potomac safely through the fiery ordeal.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Samuel T. Train, of Boston, was commissioned as Assistant Paymaster in the navy to-day.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLAIMS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY.

Mr. DAVIS, (Union) of Ky., presented a memorial from the Military Board of Kentucky in relation to certain claims connected with the army.

INCREASE OF THE CLERICAL FORCE OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department and Bureau.

Mr. GILMAN, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to amend so as to have four clerks to the Navy Department.

This was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. STIMES, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition from the Farmers' Club of Concord, Mass., stating that the country is flooded with unreliable seeds, and asking that a duty be placed on seeds.

PRESERVATION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. ORANGE, (rep.) of Va., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation of the Atlantic Cable.

THE NUMBER OF PAPER MONEY.

Mr. SUGARMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition from Peter Cooper, of New York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARMY IN KANSAS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, the joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. SUGARMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said that the New York Tribune, in calling attention to this resolution, said that it would occur to the reader that it meant something. Did it mean a policy dangerous to the country, and which he believed to be the policy of the President, or was it a measure to improve the army in Kansas, and which he believed to be the policy of the President?

On motion of Mr. LANE, the joint resolution was taken up. Mr. SUGARMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said that the New York Tribune, in calling attention to this resolution, said that it would occur to the reader that it meant something. Did it mean a policy dangerous to the country, and which he believed to be the policy of the President, or was it a measure to improve the army in Kansas, and which he believed to be the policy of the President?

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Major Sherman, who is a man of great ability and energy. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States. He is a man who is not afraid to give his power, in cases he is out of from communication with the government. It was to give him power to give the army in Kansas the same power as the army in the States.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia Off Cape Race.

THE EFFECT OF THE HANSA'S NEWS.

The Peace Feeling in England Gaining Strength.

The English Journals Believe that the British Government are Aware of the Pacific Intent of America in the West-India Case.

Virginia Does Not Pay the Interest Due on her English Bonds.

The Southern States Considered Insolvent.

When Rome is Declared the Capital of Italy by the Italian Parliament the Pope's Temporal Power is to Cease.

CONSOLS ADVANCED TO THEIR FORMER VALUE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

HALIFAX, Jan. 15, 1862.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th instant, for New York and Halifax, passed Cape Race at eleven o'clock last night.

The Arabia was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained, which is one week later.

The Arabia was on board coasts for Canada, comprising the two batteries of the Fifth brigade of artillery, and a suspicious steamer had been seen cruising in the English channel off Dover, and there were strong reasons to suppose it was the privateer Sumner. (Supposed to be the United States gunboat Tamarac).

The Arabia sailed from Europe in the place of the Africa. We have not as yet received news of the arrival of the latter vessel, which sailed from this port on the 20th inst., she having been detained in this harbor two days after her usual time of departure. She left the United States previous to the Hansa, City of Glasgow, &c., and should have arrived in England before them. Her arrival on board was announced by the Hansa when she reached this port, at which place she is now over 400 miles.

A man, captured at Kurrachee, while trying to get away from India, is said to have been recognized as Nana Sahib.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived at London early on the morning of the 3d inst., and at Liverpool the same night.

The steamer Hansa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d inst., and at London on the evening of the 3d inst.

Great Britain.

The news by the steamer Anglo-Saxon and Hansa had materially strengthened confidence in peace.

Consols showed great buoyancy and had further advanced about one-half per cent, and closed on Friday, the 3d inst., at the quotations current before the Trent affair, and showed an advance of three-eighths since the 1st inst.

The London Times says:—From the character of the rise in consols on the 3d instant it is inferred that the Hansa may have brought advices to the government from Lord Lyons of some information having been given by the Cabinet at Washington that Mr. Mason and Seward would be given up.

The London Herald says:—Speculators appeared to be guided by private information from American diplomatic circles.

The same paper says that the arbitration principle has been riden to death by injudicious friends, and condemns the policy of dividing English opinion at the present time.

The London Times professes to expose some of the strong delusions entertained by the American people in regard to their own omnipotence and invulnerability. It also gives a letter from T. M. McKay, of Liverpool, showing the difficulties America would experience in carrying out the prevailing scheme. The consols for the January dividends on the Virginia bonds have been returned by Messrs. Baring Brothers, with the answer, "No votes to pay." The same answer is anticipated relative to the debts of the other Southern States.

The London Times expresses its regret that the Washington Cabinet has declined to accede to the demands of the republicans for recognition of the Southern confederacy. It also gives a letter from T. M. McKay, of Liverpool, showing the difficulties America would experience in carrying out the prevailing scheme. The consols for the January dividends on the Virginia bonds have been returned by Messrs. Baring Brothers, with the answer, "No votes to pay." The same answer is anticipated relative to the debts of the other Southern States.

The London Times expresses its regret that the Washington Cabinet has declined to accede to the demands of the republicans for recognition of the Southern confederacy. It also gives a letter from T. M. McKay, of Liverpool, showing the difficulties America would experience in carrying out